

POWER OF TRUSTS

Capitalists' Safety is Consolidation.

Union Does Not Destroy Individualism—Ambition Elevates Soul of Men.

In the New York Independent of Jan. 21, Otis K. Stuart, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa., writes as follows on "The Next Step in Business," forecasting the outcome of the organizations of Trusts and laborers' Unions:

In a former paper the writer attempted briefly to examine some of the most conspicuous features of the modern Trust and Union, and to deduce a generalization that would indicate the business tendencies of the time. Under the discipline of these institutions the business individuality of the employer and his workmen is being slowly but surely transformed. In the process of transformation the existing methods of business must be displaced by a new system, the outlines of which may even now be traced.

A change of "fashion" may seriously affect the textile industries of a nation; and social forces are so complex, varied and shifting, that the economic prophet is but too apt to predict nonsense. Still, such speculations as to the future, however tentative, have a practical value to both the man of affairs and the scientist, since they provoke discussion, which brings to view just those disturbing influences that determine the trend of development, giving to the scientist a formula and to the man of affairs a policy.

Now, the first thing to be noticed is that there will be a rapid increase in the number of trusts. Those large industries, the products of which are distributed over wide areas, necessitating greatly ramified selling organizations, will, as passing events show, be the first to "pool" their interests. Here the operating effects of a desperate competition are most severely felt. On the other hand, laborers in these fields will be the first compelled to consolidate their fragmentary personal interests, to resist the encroachments of employers upon wages and the hours of work. Imitation, intelligence, and the instinct of self-preservation, will prompt men to experiment with this or that alternative, and gradually there will result an improvement in methods. Trust will become more and more able to resist the persistent efforts of the Union to raise the scale of wages, the tendency of "expense" to increase, and the tendency of price to fall; and Union will grow better and better equipped to resist the constant encroachment of the Trust upon the workman's time and wages. Every advance in organization in the one will stimulate effort toward improvement in the other; and the time must surely come when consolidation will be the order of the day, alike with employer and employee. He who follows not this lead must inevitably be crushed beneath the wheels of progress.

That keeps insistent which evolved the Trust, with its sharp eye for expense, will discover its own sources of supply and its own distributing means, and the Trust will soon control and own them. From its function as manufacturer the Trust will reach back, and forward to assume that of miner or cultivator, and forward to assume that of jobber and retailer. The hand that sows the seed will be the hand that passes the red wheelbarrow over the ruinous bar. The man who cuts the cane will be a factor in the same great organization as the man who bears the crystallized sugar by the pound. Distillers may easily become farmers sowing their fields; book publishers become manufacturers of paper and glue; the electrical capitalist a miner of copper and of mica. And, as with the brewer now, so it may be with great traders generally: they will retail over their own counters direct to the consumer.

Expansion—that force which in the physical world tends a boiler or a soap-bubble, and in the moral world explodes superstitions as inevitably as atomic attractions and repulsions arrange a salt into crystals—accounts for the Trust; and it is thus possible to get some conception of the almost immeasurable power that this new organization must ultimately wield. The development of the Trust into a body having functions which are now included only in a score or a hundred smaller bodies, implies the concentration of unprecedented amounts of capital and an onward-of refinement of organization. Without the first of these vast enterprises are unthinkable to business men; without the second, these vast enterprises, when undertaken, would be ruinously wasteful.

The Trust, so expanded, means the obliteration of many existing trade boundaries, and the establishment of new ones in harmony with its advanced methods and designs. It means, too, the wiping out of a large class of existing employers, for these will then be employees. Traits inherent in human nature and the signs of the day, tell plainly that this expansion will not be consummated without long and violent struggle. A conservatism bred in the bone of man will prompt unreasoning prejudice and the enactment of severe legislative restrictions. These will delay the development of the Trust and increase its ultimate efficiency. The apparent interests of small dealers must have a similar effect, by spurring them to organize to resist the Trust's encroachment upon their territory and functions. But finally, the real interest of the retailer will force him, too, to Trust-formation; and while the larger organization reaches down to the consumer, the smaller organizations will combine and reach up to manufacture and mining. The same causes acting to make Trusts retailers, will react to make retailers Trusts. Petty grocers will establish wholesale and importing houses, and will buy their goods from a part-

ner sharing in the mutual profits. Great warehouses will be the common property of many merchants. Pharmacists will operate a drug factory for their own wares. Even as these lines are written, a friend informs me that sixty wholesale liquor merchants, having "pooled" their interests, are now putting the finishing touches to one of the most complete distilleries in the world. And this same tendency, among small retailers, is exemplified every day in the formation of local "Associations" of tailors, grocers, butchers, bakers, and other tradesmen. All of which indicates that there is no possibility at present of predicting the limits within which future business consolidation may take place.

It is to be expected that along with much conflict delaying the development of Trusts, will go not a little mutual concession hastening their growth. The utility of the conflicts will be in the evolution of the Trust's internal organization in bringing to light the various individual interests, provision for which will be necessary to harmony and success. The utility of the concessions will be in the growth of the Trust's external power, in increase of its magnitude by attracting to it members whose rights are provided for. Finding that the confederations of a district, a city or a State have combined to found a candy manufactory, which will surely secure their trade, existing candy manufacturers will be obliged to concede much to confectioners, eventually to take them into partnership. Finding that the wholesalers have established their own distilleries, the Whiskey Trust must ultimately combine with them and take them into the Trust. Finding such combinations in a hundred lines of business, conscious of their economy from actual experience, the consumer must, at length, give freely to the Trust the support that is now given only with mental reservations and moral misgivings.

Surely here is outlined already the future development of the Union. So long as existing businesses retain their present formations, so long will it be impossible for many workmen to consolidate their fragmentary influences. There are trades carried on by small numbers of workmen, trades comparatively insignificant in themselves, but often of vital importance in their relations with other trades. These workmen cannot now unite to advance, because their Union, by the mere fact of its littleness, would be of no avail against the encroachments of employers. But erase the line that separates one such trade from another; wipe out the line that separates the trade from a third; combine all three trades by a common business organization, or Trust—and you give the workmen in these trades just the opportunity they need to enable them to consolidate their several interests. As surely as the far-seeing capitalist finds his best interest in combination with brother capitalists, just as surely will the watchful workman see that his interest lies with the common interest of his fellow-workmen. All that is wanting to the latter will be supplied by the forced combinations of commerce. Every step taken by the mill owner toward the Trust will be followed by a step taken by his employees toward a Union.

As if with ear to a multiple telephone, I seem to hear a thousand voices protesting: "You destroy the individual! You eliminate ambition; and when you eliminate ambition from the human soul, you shut out the visions which entice men upward!"

No one can dispute the fact here mentioned. As to the deductions, men's minds differ. But that a conclusion the opposite to this I draw can be reached by any practical business man, is a proposition too absurd to be entertained, and any intermediate position implies, from the very logic of the situation, the admission that the business tendencies of the times are communistic. There is no escape from this logical dilemma; and there is no necessity for escape. Every step in civilization has been a step in communism. The evolution of a "social" condition from the savagery of primal man was one long march toward communism. The gradual surrender of barbaric privileges, the assumption of freedom by serfs, the desperate destructions of feudal kings, the founding of legislatures, the birth and growth of modern commerce, each has been a step, some of them enormous strides, toward communism. And while history shows the tendency, science predicts the end. Our conception of the true meaning of "education," with its implied altruism (taught alike by Christ and the latest materialist), gives the assurance of ultimate communism. Just as the "peer of our day" knows that he is better off without defensive appliances and retainers and serfs than his predecessor was with them," just as he knows that "though he can compel no one to labor, the labors of freemen make him immensely more wealthy than was the ancient holder of bondsmen," just so the capitalist of the future will see that, though he cannot get his brother capitalist's trade from him, and though he cannot stamp his own untrammeled will upon the wage of a laborer, yet his brother's efforts are in his behalf, too, and his workmen's higher wages are an earnest of his own prosperity.

Individualism opened a wide avenue to choked and stifling "mercantilism," but gave birth to an unrestricted competition, which, carried in our time to its uttermost limits, is suicidal. Another step in the same direction means industrial paralysis and the force of expansion forbids a boundary to progress; that would mean social convulsion, explosion! There is but one way to save the business interests to-day, and that is to lift them out of the mire of competition. The Trust and the Union are but instruments to this great end.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayoralty of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THE GERMANS DINE

Celebrate 100th Anniversary of William I.

Right Royal Time at Hawaiian. Everything Arranged with an Eye to Appropriateness.

Yesterday was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I of Germany, founder of the German Empire, and right royally was this event celebrated by the Germans of the city at the Hawaiian Hotel last night. There was no pyrotechnic display and no shouting, but just a banquet, in which some 50 or more Germans joined to do honor to the memory of the great ruler.

The dining room was beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mr. George Grau. The principal feature was a large steel engraving of Emperor William I on the mauka wall, with two of the new German consular flags forming a background. Crossed under the picture were two sago palm leaves, and on a stand below it was a pot of ferns. Forming an arch of green around each of the doors and windows were large coconut leaves, while about the room were set pots of ferns and palms. At the main entrance and over the opening into the smaller part of the dining room were Hawaiian flags artistically draped.

The table, running the whole length of the room, was naturally the main attraction. Up and down the center was a row of candelabras in red. In the center was a beautiful basket of Emperor's cornflowers, while scattered about on the table were bouquets of various flowers, mostly red. The button-hole bouquets were of Emperor's cornflowers, a most appropriate flower for the occasion.

The Hawaiian Band, stationed in the stand near the dining room, played during the banquet the following program:

PART I.
March—German Empire..... Faust
Overture—Jubel..... Flotow
Fantasia—Emperor's Cornflower..... Thiele
Chorus—Tannhauser..... Wagner

PART II.
Medley—German Marches, Seidengram
Gavotte—Höhenzollern..... Conrad
Fantasia—War Recollections..... Kappay
March—Emperor William..... Berger
The Watch on the Rhine..... Hawaii Poni.

The banquet over, the Germans gave way to merry toasts, passing the evening pleasantly away. German Consul J. F. Hackfeld was master of ceremonies and toast-master.

Among those present were: Messrs. F. A. Schaefer, Julius Hoting, H. W. Schmidt, E. Suhr, H. Focke, W. Wolters, H. A. Isenberg, C. Bosse, P. Klump, G. R. Gray, J. F. Humburg, H. P. F. Schultze, C. Humburg, C. Copen-dyk, C. von Damm, W. Pfetschauer.

C. Gussfeldt, G. Roenitz, Adolph Hasenagen, W. Lanz, A. Berg, C. Mett, A. Jaeger, C. von Hamma, C. Du Roi, O. Herold, Theo. Wolff, C. Bolte, M. Louissou, H. Berger and others.

Diamond Head in Port.

The Hawaiian bark Diamond Head, Ward master, arrived in port and anchored in naval row yesterday afternoon, 16 days from Port Angeles, with a cargo of 725,000 feet of lumber from Port Blakely for Allen & Robinson. She will haul alongside to discharge as soon as there is wharf room. The Diamond Head sailed from Port Blakely on March 3d, and was forced to remain in Angeles for three days on account of the weather. Strong winds were encountered first, and then came moderate trades, which lasted to port. It will be remembered that the Diamond Head was once the British bark Gainsborough, which went ashore off Diamond Head, and which was bought by S. C. Allen and refitted under the supervision of Captain Ward, her present master. The work of repairing and refitting was finished on the Sound, and now the Diamond Head stands A-1, the highest class that can be given any vessel.

Libel Case.

In the libel case of Peter Correa vs. Hawaiian Gazette Company, defendant was found not guilty in the District Court yesterday. W. R. Castle for defense and Lyle A. Dickey, for prosecution.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There was a large special excursion on the Oahu Railway on Saturday.

Cutlery of a superior quality and at low prices is on sale at Dimond's.

It is understood that there are two or three fine tennis players aboard the Marlon.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, will go to Koloa on the W. G. Hall today to do some work.

Hollister & Co., the tobaccoists are in receipt of a fresh line of Havana cigars from the world's famous factories.

For new novelties consult the advertisement of the Hawaiian Hardware Company this morning. These articles are sure to please.

Hon. and Mrs. Samuel M. Damon entertained about 60 of their married friends at their handsome Moanalua residence Saturday afternoon.

The latest edition of the Hawaiian Cook Book, revised and improved, is on sale only at the Woman's Exchange, 25 Merchant street. See ad.

Mrs. J. W. Kalua and her daughter Agnes, who have been spending a few weeks with the Cummins family, leave by the Claudine for their Maui home today.

Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday, after a very pleasant trip to Kau, where she spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Noah Kauhane.

Ensign Geim of the U. S. S. Alert is now in the place of Lieutenant Muir of the U. S. S. Marion, the two officers having changed places just before the departure of the former vessel for San Francisco.

George H. De La Vergne has handed in his resignation as Judge in the Dis-

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

strict Court, this to take effect on May 1st. It is understood that Mr. De La Vergne will go into partnership with Mr. Lyle A. Dickey.

The Newell party of Illinois now at the Hawaiian, will leave on the Hall for the Garden Isle this afternoon, there to indulge in the pleasures of sight seeing. The Newells are enjoying a splendid time on the islands.

There is no little conjecture at the police station as to who will be appointed to fill Judge de la Vergne's place, when he steps down and out of the judicial seat. Mr. Eddings' name was the one that seemed to meet with most favor at the station yesterday.

Augustus Toellner, one of the best known journalists of Washington, came down on the Miowara. Mr. Toellner was an active worker for John R. Maple in the late senatorial contest in that State, but his candidature was defeated by George Turner. Mr. Toellner will remain here for six months.

Castle & Cooke, Limited, wish to have it stated in answer to numerous inquiries, that the fire of last Saturday was caused by a kerosene oil stove, and not from their New Process Gasoline Stove, as some have thought. Alas, so that of the many New Process Stoves now in use in Honolulu there has not yet been a single accident.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

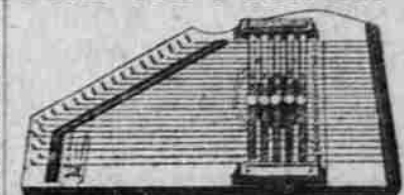
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GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked, And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



No. 14.

A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT EASY TO PLAY! EASY TO BUY!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 21, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO. MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Hilo, arriving at Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Friday....Mar. 26 Friday....Aug. 26
Tuesday....Apr. 6 Tuesday....Aug. 31
Friday....Apr. 10 Friday....Sep. 19
Tuesday....Apr. 27 Tuesday....Sep. 21
Friday....May 7 Friday....Oct. 1
Tuesday....May 28 Tuesday....Oct. 12
Friday....May 28 Friday....Nov. 22
Tuesday....June 5 Tuesday....Nov. 2
Friday....June 13 Friday....Nov. 23
Tuesday....June 29 Tuesday....Oct. 19
Friday....July 9 Friday....Dec. 3
Tuesday....July 20 Tuesday....Dec. 14
Friday....July 30 Thursday....Dec. 23
Tuesday....Aug. 10

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Hilo, and Kailua, arriving at Honolulu the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Tuesday....Mar. 23 Tuesday....Aug. 17
Friday....Apr. 3 Friday....Aug. 27
Tuesday....Apr. 13 Tuesday....Sep. 7
Friday....Apr. 23 Friday....Sep. 17
Tuesday....May 4 Tuesday....Sep. 28
Friday....May 11 Friday....Oct. 4
Tuesday....May 25 Tuesday....Oct. 19
Friday....June 4 Friday....Oct. 23
Tuesday....June 15 Tuesday....Nov. 3
Friday....June 25 Friday....Nov. 19
Tuesday....July 6 Tuesday....Nov. 30
Friday....July 16 Friday....Dec. 10
Tuesday....July 27 Tuesday....Dec. 21
Friday....Aug. 6 Friday....Dec. 31

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kailua, Hana, Maui, and Kilauea, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for	From S. Francisco	San Francisco or Vancouver
1897.	1897.		
On or about	On or about		
Australia...Mch 30	Rio Janeiro...Mar 23		
Coptic....Apr 8	Warrimoo....Mar 24		
Mariposa....Apr 8	Monowai....Apr 1		
Warrimoo....Apr 16	Gaelic....Apr 3		
Rio Janeiro....Apr 17	Australia....Apr 7		
Australia....Apr 27	Doric....Apr 23		
Monowai....May 6	Miowara....Apr 24		
Peking....May 8	Alameda....Apr 29		
Miowara....May 16	China....May 4		
Doric....May 18	Australia....May 5		
Australia....May 25	Peru....May 23		
Alameda....Jun 3	Warrimoo....May 24		
Belgie....Jun 5	Mariposa....May 27		
Peru....Jun 15	Coptic....Jun 1		
Warrimoo....Jun 16	Australia....Jun 2		
Australia....Jun 22	Gaelic....Jun 20		
	Monowai....Jun 24		
	Miowara....Jun 24		
	Peking....Jun 29		
	Australia....Jun 30		

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuuanu," will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Agents, Honolulu.

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